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| 09/150,549 | 09/09/1998 | WILLIAM J. JOHNSON | DA9-92-108B | 6592 . |
| 7 | 7590 01/15/2003 | | | |
| Andrew J. Dillon BRACEWELL & PATTERSON L.L.P. Intellectual Property Law | | | EXAMINER | |
| | | | HUYNH, BA | |
| P.O. Box 969 Austin, TX 78767-0969 | | ART UNIT , | PAPER NUMBER | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Paper No. 26

Application Number: 09/150,549 Filing Date: September 09, 1998 Appellant(s): JOHNSON ET AL.

JAN 1 4 2003 Technology Center 2100

Andrew J. Dillon For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed on 10/23/2002.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

Art Unit: 2173

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Invention

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Issues

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

(7) Grouping of Claims

The brief indicates that all appeal claims stand or fall together.

(8) Claims Appealed

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

8/1998

(9) Prior Art of Record

5,798,762 Buxton et al

(10) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Art Unit: 2173

Claim1, 3-7, 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). This rejection is set forth in prior Office Action, Paper No. 19.

(11) Response to Argument

Buxton et al teach a computer implemented method and corresponding means for execution of a user predefined process (macro) within a data processing system. The system has a keyboard 25, a plurality of objects 52, a cursor 55, and a pointing device 27 having button 32 (figure 1). The user predefined process is a recorded sequence of user input keystrokes (23:50-61). The user predefined process is a tool which can be applied to one or more of the object 52. The predefined process can be associated with cursor 55 responsive to a user dragging input (14:19) or a modal input (26:1-22). The predefined process is executed on any suitable object 52 (14:19).

The appellants argue that the predefined process is not associated with the cursor 55. The argument appears to separate the predefined process (the tool) from the overlay. However the predefined process and the overlay is one single unit. Moving the overlay is moving the predefined process, and moving the predefined process is moving the overlay. Associating the cursor with the overlay is associating the cursor with the predefined process and vice versa. Secondly and more importantly, the predefined process can be associated with the cursor in modal tool as disclosed by Buxton (26:1-22). Per Buxton, the predefined process is associated with the cursor such that "the user can repeatedly perform operations as though they were clicking through that tool", meaning that the tool is "attached" (associated) to the cursor such that the user does not have to reselect the tool for each subsequence execution. A visual indication of the association is provided to the user "the cursor could take a shape similar to that

Art Unit: 2173

Page 4

of the tool as a reminder of the persistence of the mode". Thus the association between the cursor and the predefined process is clearly disclosed by Buxton et al.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Art Unit: 2173

Respectfully submitted,

Ba Huynh

Primary Examiner

January 10, 2003

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ART UNIT 2173

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